NEW JERSEY MILITIA



NEWSLETTER §



Volume 2, Issue No. 12

A monthly newsletter

June, 1997

All persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

-Article I, Section 1, New Jersey State Constitution

GOVERNMENT BY JUDICIARY

"I repeat, that I do not charge Judges with willful and ill-intentioned error; but honest error must be arrested, where its toleration leads to public ruin. As, for the safety of society, we commit honest maniacs to Bedlam, so judges should be withdrawn from their bench, whose erroneous biases are leading us to dissolution. It may, indeed, injure them in fame or in fortune; but it saves the Republic, which is the first and supreme law."

Have you ever wondered why the Constitution has no authority in America today? Why judges seem to interpret the Constitution according to their own whim? The following quote from a judge will shed some light on the subject:

"No government can live and flourish without having as part of its system of civil affairs administration of permanent human force, invested with acknowledged and supreme authority, and always have in position to exercise it promptly and efficiently, in case of need, on any proper call. It must be permanent in its character. Only what is permanent will have the confidence of the people. It must always be ready to act on the instant. The unexpected is continually happening, and it is emergencies that put governments to the test. The judiciary holds this position in the United States." So says Simeon E. Baldwin in his book The American Judiciary, printed in 1905. The correct answer is "The Constitution holds this position in the United States today."

Baldwin, in his day, as well as judges today, consider themselves, not the Constitution, the supreme authority in America. Herein lies the principal reason why the Constitution isn't working and why there's a growing Patriot and Militia Movement.

Baldwin was "...a one time professor of constitutional law at Yale University, Chief Justice of the State of Connecticut, and Governor of that State, and near-contender of the presidency of the United States" according to Louis B. Boudin in his 1932 book, Government by Judiciary. (Note: Boudin's book may be the definitive work on how our judiciary has perverted the Constitution into its current, unrecognizable form. The two volume set is costly: \$210, but is available through inter-library loan. To anyone with an interest in constitutional law this is a must-read! --Ed.)

If you think that Justice Baldwin is alone in his 'Judicial Supremacy' position you're in for a rude awakening. Nine years after Baldwin wrote The American Judiciary Professor Charles G. Haines in The American Doctrine of Judicial Supremacy not only quotes Baldwin in the opening paragraph but adds to the Judicial Supremacy thesis: "In the United States supreme power is exercised for most purposes through a judicial system in contradistinction to those governments in which the legislature is supreme and the courts subordinate...

"With the few exceptions noted the United States stands alone among the great countries of the world according the judiciary the function of guarding the fundamental law and in establishing thereby judicial supremacy...

"This principal of law and political practice which places the guardianship of written constitutions primarily in courts of justice, combined with the Anglo-Saxon idea of the dominance of judge-made law, constitute the basis of what may appropriately be termed the American doctrine of judicial supremacy." But this is not an "American doctrine" and it's certinally

not a constitutional doctrine--it's a judicial doctrine created by judges, intoxicated with power, for themselves.

That one all encompassing phrase: "the dominance of judge-made laws" probably says more as to what is wrong in America today than all the Newsletters we've printed to-date.

Boudin, commenting on these quotes, said: "Not only is the Judicial Power here described an entirely different governmental institution from the Judicial Power envisaged by James Wilson and John Marshall, [early Supreme Court justices] but it rests upon an entirely different governmental theory. The Judicial Power as understood by Wilson and Marshall was based on the theory of the separation of powers-the distribution of the powers of government among three co-equal departments; while the modern Judicial Power as expounded by Baldwin and Haines, and as actually exercised by our Judiciary, is based on the theory of the centralization of the powers of government in the Judiciary, which is thereby made the supreme political power in the nation.

"And the theory of the separation of powers is not the only one abandoned by the modern supporters of the Judicial Power. There is a tendency also to abandon the written basis of the power and to substitute for a sort of Judicial Prerogative, claimed to be inherent in the office itself, independent of any written constitution either as a source or measure of the power. According to this theory, the judiciary is the repository of a higher law, of which the conscience of the judge is the only evidence and sole measure, which requires and enables him to declare "unconstitutional," and therefore null and void, any law which conflicts with that higher law as understood by him."

Boudin continues, "This new development in our constitutional law is based upon two

historical theories, one appertaining to England, and one to the United States. In so far as England is concerned this historical theory consists in the assertion that English judges claimed, and for a long time possessed, the power to declare a law null and void for "unreasonableness," or because it did not square with the dictates of equity and justice as understood by the judges. The American exponents of this supposedly English constitutional theory claim Lord Coke as its chief sponsor in that country. And as a warrant for its incorporation into American constitutional law. supplemented by a rather novel, not to say startling, theory of the American Revolution. It is nothing less than the assertion that the American Revolution was but a lawyer's revolution, designed to revive and perpetuate in America Lord Coke's doctrine of Judicial Power .:: "

That's right, fellow patriots, according to the mind-set of our judiciary, the *real* reason we fought the Revolutionary War was to free ourselves from the monarchy of King George and replace it with a Judicial Monarchy!!!

Boudin reports that Judicial Supremacy "...first took definite form in the report of a special committee appointed by the New York Bar Association to investigate our subject." This 3-year study (1915-17) was conducted by "the greatest body of lawyers in the country" which explains why on page 11of their report you'll read: "In short the American Revolution was a lawyer's revolution to enforce Lord Coke's theory of the invalidity of Acts of Parliament in derogation of common right and the rights of Englishmen." A similar quote appears on page 15.

Why American Patriots would fight and die to free themselves from one odious monarchy only to replaced it with an even more odious one is not clear--our paragons of judicial wisdom in the New York Bar Association didn't bother to reveal this mystery to us. To emphasize how erroneous this "theory" is, try to find one--just one--militiaman in America today who would be willing to fight and risk death to be ruled over by a judge. Point made?

If you think this treasonous mind-set is not entrenched in our judiciary today you need only look at the many laws passed that never went through the legislative process. In his book, The Bill of Rights Restoration Act, Mike Brown asks: "Who gave us forced busing? Judges! Who took Bible reading out of public schools? Judges! Who gave us abortion-on-demand? Judges! Who changed the meaning of the word "militia" in the

Second Amendment in order to uphold unconstitutional federal gun laws? Judges!"

Baldwin's claim that the judiciary is "permanent in its character" is a joke. If this were true why the need for a Court of Appeals or Writ of Mandamus? Every time a higher court overturns a lower court decision proves this statement untrue. It's impossible for the judiciary to be "permanent in its character" when the interpretation of the Constitution depends on the opinions of thousands of judges each acting independently one from another.

This scenario is reminiscent of the chaotic condition that existed in ancient Israel prior to the period of the kings: "In those days there was no king in Israel, but every man did that which was right in his own eyes." (Judges 17:6) To fit our situation today it would read: "In our day judges do not recognize the Constitution, so every judge does that which is right in his own eyes." How can our judiciary remain "permanent in its character" and earn "the confidence of the people" under these conditions?

Our form of government, as the Constitution clearly outlines, is based on Lex Rex: the Law is King. However, because our judiciary considers "judge-made laws" as having preeminence over the Constitution, it has been replaced with Rex Lex: the King is Law--and they're the kings--self appointed. Therefore, in the final analysis, it really doesn't matter who you vote for or who gets elected or what legislation is passed once they're in office. Our Judiciary has the final word as to what the law is or is not and what is constitutional and what is not. Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Judge Spence Roame, addressed this very issue when he warned that the Constitution would become "...a mere thing of wax in the hands of the judiciary, which they may twist and shape into any form they please."

Boudin concludes, "The thing to be remembered is that in Lord Coke's theory—what ever it was—neither the source of the judicial power nor its measure was based on any written constitution. The power was inherent in the office, and in its nature superior to the legislature. The overriding of the will of the legislature was not done ex necessitate, because of the compelling force of a written constitution superior to both legislature and judge, but by the requirements of right and justice as dictated to the judge by his conscience."

NEW DEFINITION PROPOSED FOR THE SECOND AMENDMENT

In a classic case of Orwellian Newspeak (changing the definition of words for political purposes) H.R. 61 was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 6, 1997, by Rep. Owens. It is designed to "clarify the meaning of the Second Amendment." It reads as follows:

"The right enumerated in the second article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be construed as a right of States and not of individuals."

This piece of legislation is unnecessary, virtually all courts already interpret the Second Amendment in this manner--or whatever whim the judge fancies.

One hurdle this Resolution will have to jump is Roy Copperud, retired professor of journalism at the University of Southern California and the author of American Usage and Style: The Consensus. He's recognized as the foremost expert on English usage. He's also on the usage panel of the American Heritage Dictionary, and Merriam Webster's Usage Dictionary frequently cites him as an expert.

A series of written questions was submitted to Copperud July 26, 1991 by author J. Neil Schulman, in reference to the proper interpretation Second Amendment.

The following discourse appeared in "The Text of The Second Amendment" (*The Journal on Firearms and Public Policy*, Summer 1992, Vol. 4, Number 1).

Shulman: Can the sentence be interpreted to grant the right to keep and bear arms solely to 'a well regulated militia'?

Copperud: The sentence does not restrict the right to keep and bear arms, nor does it state or imply possession of the right elsewhere or by others than the people; it simply makes a positive statement with respect to the right of the people.

Shulman: Is the "right of the people to keep and bear arms" granted by the words of the Second Amendment, or does the Second Amendment assume a preexisting right of the people to keep and bear arms, and merely state that such right "shall not be infringed"?

Copperud: The right is not granted by the amendment; its existence is assumed. The thrust of the sentence is that the right shall be preserved inviolate for the sake of ensuring a militia.

Shulman: Is the right of the people to keep and bear arms conditioned upon whether or not a well-regulated militia is, in fact, necessary to the security of a free State, and if that condition

"If you will not fight for right when you can easily win without blood shed; if you will not fight when your victory is sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worst case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than to live as slaves."

--Winston Churchill

is not existing, is the statement "the right of the people to keep and bear Arm, shall not be infringed" null and void?

Copperud: No such condition is expressed or implied. The right to keep and bear arms is not said by the amendment to depend on the existence of a militia. No condition is stated or implied as to the relation of the right to keep and bear arms and to the necessity of a well-regulated militia as requisite to the security of a free state. The right to keep and bear arms is deemed unconditional by the entire sentence.

Shulman: Does the clause "A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State" grant the right to the government to place conditions on the "right of the people to keep and bear arms", or is such right deemed unconditional by the meaning of the entire sentence?

Copperud: The right is assumed to exist and to be unconditional, as previously stated. It is invoked here specifically for the sake of the militia.

Schulman: Which of the following does the phrase "well-regulated militia" mean: "well-equiped," "well-organized," "well-drilled," "well-educated," "subject to regulation of a superior authority"?

Copperud: The phrase means "subject to regulations of a superior authority"; this accords with the desire of the writers for civilian control over the military.

Shulman: If at all possible, I would ask you to take into account the changed meanings of words, or usage, since that sentence was written two-hundred years ago, but not to take into account historical interpretation of the intents of the authors, unless those issues can be clearly separated.

Copperud: To the best of my knowledge, there has been no change in the meaning of the words or in usage that would affect the meaning of the amendment. If it were written today, it might be put: "Since a well-regulated militia is necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be abridged."

Shulman: As a "scientific control" on this analysis, I would also appreciate it if you could compare your analysis of the text of the Second Amendment to the following sentence:

"A well-regulated electorate, being necessary to the security of a free State, the Right of the people to keep and read Books, shall not be infringed."

My question for the usage analysis of this sentence would be,

- (1) Is the grammatical structure and usage of this sentence, and the way the words modify each other, identical to the Second Amendment's sentence? and
- (2) Could this sentence be interpreted to restrict "the right of the people to keep and read books" only to a "well-educated electorate"--for

example, registered voters with high-school diplomas?

Copperud: (1) Your "scientific control" sentence precisely parallels the amendment in grammatical structure.

(2) There is nothing in your sentence that either indicates or implies the possibility of a restricted interpretation.

The closing comment by Shulman was: "So now we have been told by one of the top experts on American usage what many knew all along: the Constitution of the United States unconditionally protects the people's right to keep and bear arms, forbidding all government formed under the Constitution from abridging that right."

Erroneous interpretations of the Second Amendment are usually left to the discretion of biased judges, but to actually *legislate* a misintrepretation of the word militia--that's a first

THE PRESIDENCY

Former Sen. Eugene McCarthy was asked at a luncheon attended by reporters and editors of the Washington *Times* what he thought of the presidency:

"Roosevelt proved you could be president forever.

"Truman proved anybody could be president.

"I proved you don't need one.

"Kennedy and Johnson proved it's better not to have one.

"Nixon killed the presidency.

"Ford embalmed it.

"Jimmy Carter buried it. Carter sort of started the destruction and Clinton is just finishing up. I think he's the first governor of the United States."

-- Washington Times April 24, 1997

DOWN THE TUBES

"Politicians who claim the era of big government is over are busy regulating the volume of water in toilets," said Steve Dasbach, Libertarian Party national chairman.

Dasbach is referring to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which came into effect in 1994 which outlawed the standard 3.5 gallon tank and mandated that only 1.6 gallon tanks could be used in new home construction. Owners of new homes who install the older 3.5 gallon tank can be fined \$2,500--it's a federal crime!!! Rep. Joe Knollenberg (R-MI) sponsored a bill that would repeal the current law and give state and local governments control over toilets tanks. (Can you believe this?)

The report revealed that more water is actually wasted than saved because multiple flushes are required for the new toilets to work properly. Using only one flush will result in clogged sewer lines leading from the house to the street.

"The Constitution talks about the need to create a more perfect union. Politicians have interpreted this to mean that they have the power to mandate a more perfect flush, when it comes to imposing mindless, meddlesome regulations, what will it take to get politicians to put a lid on it?" Dasbach said.

(Note: Can you imagine FBI agents coming to someone's home with a federal warrent--and heavily armed no doubt--to inspect the water capacity of a toilet tank? This surpasses even George Orwell's 1984 vision of Big Brotherism--Ed)

DIVERSITY & DEPOPULATION --By Ken White

"Two million acres in Kentucky and Tennessee to be depopulated: 500,000 people to loose their homes..."

According to CNN (Cable News Network) a meeting is scheduled for March 1, 1997, at Murray College, to discuss the movement of half a million people in 17 counties in Kentucky and Tennessee.

A special Congressional committee will hear testimony from ecologists on why this must be done. Very few from the opposing side will be permitted to speak on the issue. Homes, businesses, farms and lives will be abandoned should the opposition fail.

These ideas were at the heart of the Biological Diversity Treaty that was officially created during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janiereo in 1992.

The United Nations' GBA (Global Biodiversity Assessment) states:

Societies dominated by Islam and especially Christianity have gone farthest in setting humans apart from nature... In the process, nature has lost its sacred qualities. (Sec. 8.3.5)

Human beings are merely one strand in nature's web and are no more important than any other living creature. Therefore, the natural way is right, and human activities should be molded along nature's rhythms. (Sec. 9.2.3.1.2)

Population growth has exceeded the capacity of the Earth, and to maintain our current global population of 5 to 7 billion people we must reduce our standard of living to that of an agricultural world in which most human beings are peasants. A reasonable population estimate for an industrialized society would be 1 billion people. (Sec. 9.2.3.2).

Note: A related Associated Press article, 'List of Protected Wildlife Habitats', dated 5/4/97, reports that The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service "...expects 18 million acres of fish and wildlife habitat to be protected on private lands by the end of the year..." The Press article listed 20 of the largest set-asides. Here's a sample:

*Riverside County, Calif., 540,000 acres for the Stephens' Kangaroo rat.

*Clark County, Nev., and Southern California, 525,000 for the desert tortoise.

*U.S. Army Ft. Bragg and six neighboring counties in N.C., 300,000 acres for the red-cockaded woodpecker.

*Metropolitian Bakersfield, Calif., 262,000 acres for the San Joaquin kit fox.

*Weyerhaeuser Co., AK & OK, 40,000 acres for the American burving beetle.

LEWIS LEE MILLETT

On Lewis Lee Millett's stationary, under his name, are the words: "World War II 1941-45. Korea 1950-51. Vietnam 1960-61, 1968-73." Mr. Millett is a recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

He wrote the following letter to the Republican National Senatorial and Congressional committees:

I am in receipt of a request to continue appropriating funds to the above committees plus Gingrich, Helms, etc.

I am deferring until I see some action instead of pious platitudes in reference to the willful misconduct, malfeasance, and illegal practices and comportment of the President and his cohorts in the White House. If impeachment is not being processed effective ASAP then I believe my funds should be used by various militia units in these United States. Inasmuch as my forefathers fought many wars as volunteer militia to establish this country, to uphold the Union, to free the slaves, and to insure that we have peace and tranquillity in a FREE nation then I demand that the Republicans initiate action to clean up this traitorous and treasonous cabal we have in power in Washington today.

We did not lose to the Chinese communists, the Vietnamese communists, nor the assorted socialist and fascists in this world. But they have succeeded in the subversion of this Republic by infiltrating into the seats of power.

I once deserted the United States Army, went to Canada, to join in the war to defeat the Nazis and Fascists in Europe. If you would peruse the left margin of this letter [shown below] you can see that these peasants named Millett, and their associates to include my youngest son, have bled and sacrificed so that you may be free. I am bound and determined that the blood I shed on three continents, in three war, in 17 campaigns was not shed in vain.

I joined the state militia as a young high school student. I hear the call to arms once again for as Abraham Lincoln stated, this nation will not fall to an outside aggressor, but from subversion from within. How true his prognostication!

God Bless America! Lewis Lee Millett [The left margin of Mr. Millett's letter reads:]

Thomas Millett Indian Wars Killed in action, 1675

* * * John Millett

Merrills Company Gloucester Regt. 1775-1780

Frank Millett
1st Maine Artillery
Civil War

Lewis Morton 14th Maine Infantry Wounded in Action Civil War

William Millett Civil War Killed in Action, Andersonville

Roland Morton Ranlett 26th Infantry Divison World War I, Wounded in Action

John Morton Millett 101st Airborne Div. Sinai Task Force Killed in Action, 12 Dec. 1985

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The meetings are held every 2nd & 4th Sunday of the month from 2pm to 5pm. Bring a tape recorder & a friend. We have a literature table, refreshments, plenty of good laughs and much knowledge. We have a legal pen and pad waiting for you!!!

We meet at: Ho-Jo Inn 705 Route 35 Neptune, NJ 908-776-9000

A ROYAL SNUB

"If you saw the press conference on CNN, it was the finest, most diplomatic totally direct put down of the federal police agencies I have ever seen!" said Doug Fieder, who was referring to comments made by Mike Cox, spokesman for the Texas Rangers, after the Republic of Texas stand-off ended without bloodshed. Cox, repeating himself five or six

times, said, "We wanted to show the world how it is done right!" And, "We showed the world how it is done right!" These comments were directed to the BATF and FBI over their mishandling of Waco. The story goes that the Feds were absolutely livid about the comments but couldn't do a thing about it.

The National Debt

The anational debt stands at \$5,405,343,464,276.60.

With the population of the U.S. at 267,221,693, every man, woman and child has to pay \$20,227.94 in order to retire the debt our government has compiled. Thank you, Congress!

TEXAS SHERIFF GETS ARMORED PERSONNEL CARRIER

There's an old saying that "the only difference between men and boys is the price of their toys", and Sheriff Smith of Smith County, Texas, seems to typify this. The Dallas Morning News reports that Sheriff Smith's new toys (and he refers to them as toys) are two 13-ton Army surplus M113 armored personnel carriers. "It's a morale builder," Smith said. "The psychological effect on the crooks to know that one of these might come through the front door if they don't come out."

Sheriff Smith introduced his new acquisitions at a hamburger cookout. "Each had a mortar launcher. We asked them [U.S. Army] to leave them, but they decided it wasn't a good idea." The vehicles are referred to as Bubba 1 & Bubba 2. "I think we have enough armor. I don't think we need a tank--yet. But a helicopter is going to be my main objective next time," Smith said.

(Note: Is it my imagination, or does this story read like a script for a 'Smokey and the Bandit' movie? If crime takes a dip in Smith's County he can always take his "toys" to tractor pulling and swamp buggy contests. --Ed).

NEED INFORMATION ABOUT THE UN?

For those of you who are in the habit of tuning in to short-wave patriot programs the name Joan Veon is probably well known. For those who don't recognize the name, Mrs. Veon is one of the leading experts on UN affairs. She's attended their meetings all over the world just to keep a watchful eye on their activities. If you need accurate information on UN documents, treaties, etc., you can contact her at:

Joan Veon, CFP P.O. Box 1323 Olney, MD 20830 (301) 774-7856; fax 3339

Cockpit of the Revolution: The War for Independence in New Jersey

Part III

[After Washington had retreated to Pennsylvania in 1776 Revolutionary prestige in New Jersey collapsed.] So cordial were the relations between the citizens of Trenton and their military guests that General Philemon Dickinson of the New Jersey militia had great difficulty in finding a spy who would take the risk of visiting the town.

All things considered, it is not difficult to understand why Washington privately expressed the opinion, in a letter to his brother, that "the Conduct of the Jerseys has been most infamous..." (p. 165)

[So promising appeared the state of affairs to the British that General Howe on Dec. 12 decided to put his troops into winter quarters, leaving a chain of garrisons from Bordentown to Powles Hook, while he settled in to a delightful winter in New York with the wife of his commissary.

[However because of pillaging by British and Hessian soldiers Jerseyans who were not confirmed Loyalists soon developed a strong dislike for the occupying army.] So singly and in combination, the New Jersey farmers began to go out hunting regulars. Washington was in error when he wrote on December 16 that the British patrols, however small, did not "meet with the least interruption" from the inhabitants of the state. His opponents received a quite different impression. Two days before the American commander passed his judgment, a Hessian officer wrote in his diary:

"It is now very hard to travel in Jersey. The peasant canaille meet our people singley and in groups without weapons, but have their muskets lying hidden in some nearby bushes, ditch, or the like; when they think they can achieve their purpose successfully and see one person or only a few who belong to our army, they shoot at their heads, then throw their muskets away again at once, and act as if they knew nothing about it..." (p. 178)

From now on, with increasing frequency, the irregular fighters of New Jersey cooperated with parties of militia and detachments of the Continental army in making life miserable for the royal soldiers...(p. 180)

It was in the northern part of the state that the first thunderclouds began to loom up menacingly over the British and to dart occasional destructive bolts into their cantonments. During the early part of December, the northern counties swarmed with a variety of detached military commands, which showed a general inclination to disregard the orders given them, but otherwise had little in common.

In the first place, there were the New Jersey militia assembled at Morristown in numbers fluctuating between seven hundred and a thousand, who made periodic descents into the lowlands to carry off with equal enthusiasm cattle, sheep, and Tories...(p. 181)

In...an uncoordinated and opportunist fashion. American the counteroffensive began...[Continental General] McDougall moved forward...to Chatham to support the New Jersey militia, who had made that place their base and were operating against the British below the mountains. At Springfield they so annoved Leslie's brigade, which was passing through the town, that General Grant thought of stationing two regiments at that place "to bring the People to their senses." The Americans had hit upon the secret of successful fighting by a force inferior to its opponents in numbers, equipment, and training, but operating upon home ground. Their strategy of making sudden raids from all quarters and then withdrawing to inaccessible regions was eventually to wear out the British and drive them from the state. Washington's victory at Trenton was but one spectacular incident in a long series of harassments by regular and irregular fighters...(p. 183-84)

As the month of December wore on patrols and dragoons bearing dispatches from one post to another were intercepted; a train of eight baggage-wagons was captured; and livestock which the British commissaries had gathered by purchase or plunder was stolen away from under their noses. An adjutant of General Howe's estimated on December 11 that the commissariat had lost seven hundred head of oxen and some thousand sheep and hogs to the roving patrols of the enemy. On that very night a company of militia drove off from Woodbridge, at the very center of the British lines, four hundred more cattle and two hundred sheep which had been collected there for the use of the royal army. The first joyous days when the inhabitants of New Jersey could be plundered with impunity were over; and jaunts through the country lost their charm if one was liable to become a target for rebel sharpshooters hidden in the bushes...(p. 185)

The [Hessian] light dragoons, lamented one officer, "were so frightened when they were to patrol that hardly any of them were willing to venture it without infantry, for they never went out patrolling without being fired upon, or having one wounded or even shot dead."

Such a spirit was by no means a desirable one for a body of troops holding so important a position as Trenton. Among the many factors which entered into Washington's victory of December 26 not the least important was the constant harrying tactics of the militia and irregulars, which succeeded in unnerving Rall's soldiers until they were no longer the formidable antagonists they had been at Fort Washington...(p. 188-89)

On December 22, Washington had with him encamped along the Delaware only 4707 rank and file fit for duty; there were, in addition, not quite three thousand more on command, most of

whom could be called in for a general operation. The troops looked like a collection of scarecrows, "many of 'em," Washington wrote, "being entirely naked and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service."...The term of service of most of the soldiers would expire with the year, and Washington faced the prospect of being left with almost no force but militia, who, as he said, "come in you cannot tell how, go, you cannot tell when; and act, you cannot tell where; consume your Provisions, exhaust you Stores, and leave you at last in a critical moment." At this very juncture, the militia were acting in a characteristically disconcerting manner. Party after party of them, without informing Washington's staff of their intentions, crossed the river into New Jersey; and Col. Joseph Reed, surprised and annoyed, informed the commander-in-chief that probably nothing more would be seen of them...(p. 191-92)

[On Jan. 5, 1777, two days after the battle of Princeton] at dusk, the Americans reached Somerset Court House, some fifteen miles [distant]. Scarcely an hour before, a party of a hundred British troops, stationed in the town to guard the baggage of the Fourth Brigade, had abandoned the place in company with some fugitives from Princeton, taking with them their twenty baggage-wagons. Their withdrawal was made in the face of a detachment of some four hundred of the New Jersey militia, who ventured nothing more than an ineffectual demand for surrender, and permitted the enemy to depart unmolested when they showed fight...(p. 212)

[The battles of Trenton and Princeton] profoundly affected the spirit of the people in New Jersey. For weeks they had been chafing under the arrogance of the army of occupation. Now that Washington had outgeneralled Cornwallis, placed himself in a strong position from which he dominated the whole country from the Hudson to the Delaware, and forced the enemy to huddle together in a few towns, the inhabitants of New Jersey eagerly joined in harrying the insolent invaders. Although the American army had been weakened by the desertion of many of the Pennsylvania militia who, not grasping the significance of the Princeton maneuver, had fled in small parties to the Delaware during the march northward, their loss was compensated by assistance from the New Jersey militia. The upsurge of resentment against the British, which had encouraged such widespread guerrilla activities during the month of December, grew in intensity as news of the discomfiture of Cornwallis spread through the countyside. Farmers who had taken the oath of allegiance to the King, had received "protections," and had been stripped of their belongings in contemptuous violation of the amnesty, now seized their muskets, joined in small parties with their neighbors, and assisted in driving in the regulars from all exposed and outlying posts...(p. 217-18)--Leonard Lundin (1940)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To The Editor: You used my letter about the ACLU [May, 97 issue] and the bureaucracy to malign the ACLU. Hilquist, Foster, Norman Thomas, Baldwin are all dead. Why don't we smear the NJ Militia with the brush of the radical racists that from time to time contaminate the ranks. Paradoxically, although you used my letter to malign the ACLU, you ended up with a peculiar and self-incriminating statement--"It's ironic that the ACLU is actually guilty of many of the accusations leveled against the militias." Sounds to me you are on the same side vis-à-vis the Constitution. Maybe you should publish the ACLU charter.

To reiterate, it would be helpful for the Militias to focus on the peculiar imbalance of the government that has developed. Each time a new law is passed it enlarges the scope of the executive branches of government, and the power of the regulators who practice excesses that corporate dictatorship, or corporate state.

Sincerely, C.H., Island Heights, NJ

Editor's Note: For the record, our ACLU article was ready before we received your letter. We did not use it to malign the ACLU. However, it did serve as an excellent introduction.

When you quote us saying, "It's ironic that the ACLU is actually guilty of many of the accusations leveled against the Militias," this is not a "self-incriminating statement," as you suppose: There's a big difference between "guilty" and "accusation," as any dictionary will confirm. We choose our words carefully, Mr. H., very carefully.

You point out that "Hilquist, Foster, Norman Thomas, Baldwin are all dead." True--but did their ideology die with them? Darwin is dead, but is the theory of evolution? Moses is dead, but is Judaism? Marx is dead, but is Communism? Few ideologies die with their founders. If the ACLU's direction died

with its founders send us the documentation and we'll print it with a retraction and an apology to the ACLU. If not--we stand by our article. The ball is in your court, Mr. H.

Pinelands Commission—UN Collaborator?



[Ed.: The UN has designated the NJ Pinelands an International Biosphere Reserve, without the knowledge or consent of the people of New Jersey. NJM distributed the following flier at a meeting of the Pinelands Municipal Council in Southampton which some of the Pinelands Commissioners attended.]

"...The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States..."--Constitution, Art. 4, Sec. 3

Questions for the Commissioners:

1. Does the Commission acknowledge that Congress has the responsibility for the management of Federal lands? If so, has it asked Congress, in accordance with Art. 4, Sec. 3 of the Constitution, to repudiate the UN's designation of the Pinelands as an "International Biosphere Reserve"?

2. The Adirondack-Champlain Biosphere Reserve is seeking a population density of 1 home per 2000 acres. Its "core" vision will permit no permanent human habitation. What is your plan with regard to such "enviro-cleansing"?

3. The UN has designated the Wildlands project as the model for "biological diversity", the code word for returning "at least 50 %" of America to "core wilderness areas" where human activity will be barred. Core wilderness areas are to connected by miles-wide corridors surrounded by "buffer zones" in which limited human activity may be permitted. In both the core areas and buffer zones "the collective needs of non-human species must take precedence over the needs and desires of humans." How does the Commission intend to keep the Pinelands from being incorporated into the totalitarian Wildlands Project?

4. The New World Mine near Yellowstone National Park was stopped from using its private property when the Department of the Interior invited a UNESCO official to the area to oppose the mining project. Who are the Federal officials that sit on the Commission? How many are from the Department of the Interior? How do you intend to keep UN officials from meddling in the affairs of N.J. property owners?

5. Rep. Young has introduced *H.R. 901*, the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act, that would preserve the sovereignty of the U.S. over our public lands; it would also protect private property rights in the lands that surround them. Do you support H.R. 901 and the right to private property?

"IN THE BEGINNING OF CHANGE, THE PATRIOT IS A SCARCE MAN; BRAVE, HATED AND SCORNED. WHEN HIS CAUSE SUCCEEDS, HOWEVER, THE TIMID JOIN HIM, FOR THEN IT COSTS NOTHING TO BE A PATRIOT."

-- MARK TWAIN

The New Jersey Militia needs your support!! We plan to follow Thomas Jefferson's ideal to "educate and inform the whole mass of the people..."
We want to hear from you! Send your comments, suggestions, personal stories and donations to address below:

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